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VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1861.

NUMBER 118.

The Daily Gazette
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BY
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TERMS: BIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned citizens of Rock county, do certify that we have purchased Books of their own manufacture.

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have stored them constantly for the use of time hereinafter.

Name. *Porter*. *Out.* *15 weeks.*

Henry Wright. *Porter*. *Out.* *2 years.*

Michael Moes. *Fulton*. *Out.* *18 months.*

F. Antibus. *Rock*. *Out.* *18 months.*

John C. Johnson. *John C. Johnson*. *Out.* *18 months.*

Robert C. Giddings. *Janesville*. *Out.* *14 months.*

Robert W. Maxon. *Fulton*. *Out.* *15 months.*

H. D. Howell. *Janesville*. *Out.* *15 months.*

John C. Johnson. *Center*. *Out.* *15 months.*

John C. Johnson. *Janesville*. *Out.* *15 months.*

Benjamin H. Rice. *Center*. *Out.* *18 months.*

John Tracy. *Center*. *Out.* *14 months.*

John D. May. *Janesville*. *Out.* *18 months.*

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, July 29, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Reorganization of the Army.

The telegraph says that the whole army is to be reorganized. The defeat at Bull's Run is opening the eyes of a good many men who would not believe that anything was wrong in the army. It will be an eye-opener in regard to financial matters, also. Everything needs reorganizing from our national government down to our township affairs. We can economize at every step, and the aggregate saving, by a vigorous pruning, would be immense. We trust that the army will be remodeled and reorganized, and all the old, effete, drunken and useless men and worn-out systems and red-tapeism, will be discarded. It needs a business man to do it, and not a politician. It needs the services of true men in all the branches of public affairs to lop off the excrescences which have accumulated during a fifty years' peace. Our taxes are to be much heavier than heretofore, not to be reduced for years, in order to furnish the means for this war. In order to pay them we must retrench and economize in public affairs and private expenditures.

The defeat at Bull's Run makes it certain that a war of several years before us. Heretofore there has been the hope of statesmen that the contest might be avoided, in some way. But these men must now see that it has come to this that Jeff Davis is to rule not only the south, but the north also, or we must put him and his cut-throats to the sword. It is time to look around and see how it is to be done.

DIRECT TAXATION.—Congress has been discussing a bill to raise a direct tax of \$30,000,000 annually. As it was drawn, the heaviest burden would come upon real estate. The northwestern members resisted it, and on Saturday a motion was made by Mr. McClellan, of Illinois, to recommit the bill to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to report forthwith a bill upon the basis of twenty millions by direct taxation, and that such other sums as may be necessary be raised on personal income, or the wealth of the country. Under a tax of thirty millions, the share of Wisconsin would be \$779,583. Under the bill as amended considerably less.

WHAT THEY THINK OF GEN. PATTERSON.—It is said by a gentleman who left Harper's Ferry at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the strongest feeling prevailed there against Gen. Patterson among the soldiers, whom he has accused of being unwilling to proceed because their term of enlistment had expired. We have good authority for saying that Gen. Patterson rejected the services of Indiana and Pennsylvania regiments, who offered for ten days beyond the period of enlistment, or until reinforcements should arrive.—*N. Y. Tribune of the 25th.*

Several of the members of the Wisconsin First have returned, and they indignantly deny that any regiment refused to proceed with Patterson to the attack on Johnston. They were all anxious to do so, and the Wisconsin regiment offered to extend their time for twenty days.

RETREAT OF WISE.—Gen. Cox has driven Gov. Wise out of Charleston, on the Kanawha, in western Virginia. The rebels burnt bridges and a steamboat before leaving, besides other property. The vandalism of Wise is strengthening the Union cause in that region.

EFFECT OF THE WAR NEWS IN THE EASTERN CITIES.—The New York papers of Monday morning contained such positive assurances of the success of our troops at Manassas, that the people of the city were naturally at first overwhelmed with grief and disappointment on learning that they had encountered disaster and defeat. This feeling soon gave place, however, to very different emotions.

The blow was felt—how severely no one can describe—but when the stupor it had caused passed off, the eye was clear, the muscle braced, and the purpose strong. It could be avenged. Northern men, they said, are all the better for being beaten once or twice. We know our foes now, and we to them. For each man that has fallen a dozen will spring to his place. So genuine was the impulse of renewed patriotism, that the various recruiting offices in the city secured more men yesterday than they have done on any previous day for a month past. It is cold water that hardens steel, and disaster that proves the metal of a nation.

The Philadelphia Press says:

We do not believe that a like feeling ever prevailed in this city before. It was not noisy and clamorous, like that subsequent to the taking of Fort Sumter, but still as the pause before a storm, and terrible in its very quietness.

The names of the gallant dead were remembered with their virtues, and the living were anxious to move away, that the places of the immortal dead might be filled. If each man had spoken his resolve, or put it into type, it might have been something like this:

The world is looking upon us, its voice comes over the seas; shall we see our flag go down? Let us speak as the dead would appeal to us, to could their murdered spirits appear—forward to Manassas! wipe out the memory of this mistake, let Richmond and Charleston feel the heel they have spurned. Retake our fortifications, reclaim our forts, let the republic and America survive, though a whole nation of men give up their lives, and blood flows like a river!

The third Wisconsin regiment is at Harper's Ferry and the fourth at Baltimore.

Second Wisconsin Regiment.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin of Saturday afternoon has a long report from its correspondent "Outsider," of the defeat at Bull's Run and the condition of the Wisconsin 2d regiment after the battle. According to this report the regiment was actively and honorably engaged in the conflict, until the fight commenced. The first letter of "Outsider" is dated the 22d. We make such extracts from this and subsequent ones as we have room for:

All accounts agree that the Wisconsin men stood up to the task well, fought as we had a right to expect they would, and never flinched while ordered to advance or remain stationary; but they must have been panic stricken after the retreat had commenced, as the officers, Capt. Colwell, Col. Peck and Col. Coon were in this city before 9 o'clock this morning. Capt. Bouck, Strong and McKee are also said to be in this city, and so, must have got here in the forenoon, as none have been permitted to cross the river since noon, civilians or others, except to convey prisoners or transmit intelligence.

Why our officers are in Washington instead of staying across the river and looking after the man is proof to me that it was with them "devil take the hindmost," and the subscriber has done some in the way of blessing 'over the left.' I am sorry to say. During the morning soldiers came crowding across the river, all of whom said they had been in the fight. I questioned hundreds and got as many versions. I asked Capt. Colwell, who breakfasted with me, and who, with Lieut. Hatch, came into the city on horseback, having, as they say, caught secession horses, where our men were? Did not know? 'He stayed in the fight until he was the senior officer and then left.' Hatch was wounded in one arm and leg slightly; but sufficiently to disable him for the present, and Capt. Colwell says he came here to deliver him to his parents, who reside here. Soon after Col. Peck who had got here via Alexandria; he knew nothing of the whereabouts of his men. Hunted around for others; met Hatchett, who was terribly excited, and about 11 o'clock found Major McDonald. 'What the devil are you doing here?' was my salutation, for not having found a soldier of our regiment, I had got past having any sort of respect for the officers who were here and abandoned their men.

The major handed me a paper, saying: "there is why I am here." I append a copy:

"July 22, 1861,

"Pass Major McDonald with your sick men."

Major 28th regiment."

My next question was: Where are our boys? Four hundred of them are just across from Georgetown, at Fort Corcoran, where all are ordered, was the reply. The major got something to eat and went back across the river to camp. Henry Toten, who has been waiting with me for three days past for Gov. Randall to visit the men, could not restrain himself, but went with Major McDonald at the risk of being arrested as a spy, using a pass of one representative, and passing himself off as that gentleman. This afternoon about 6 o'clock McDonald was again sent over with wounded prisoners.

I attempted to get across the river this forenoon and again this afternoon. Senator Doolittle applied in person for a pass and was refused. Gov. Randall arrived here this evening, and will go over in the morning, and I will accompany him, when I shall be able to give further particulars.

All day I looked for soldiers of our Wisconsin regiment, but could find none.—Hundreds I questioned, saw them in the fight and said they were badly cut up. On my way down town at 7 o'clock I saw, I thought, two men I recognized, and taking hold of the arm of one, asked him if he was not from Wisconsin. 'Yes,' he replied, with animation, 'I belong to the second regiment, and I want to find it.' When did you come here? I asked. 'I have just crossed the Long Bridge,' was replied, and I learned subsequently that there being no accommodations across the river for the multitude of soldiers that gathered there, those who came to the Long Bridge were compelled to cross, as the rain soaked everything.

On further inquiry I found ten in all who had been nearly two days without food. I took them down to my hotel where Major McDonald was going before recrossing, and gave them their supper. McDonald as well as the men, were completely fagged out, and while waiting for supper, and during conversation, fell asleep in their chairs, do the best they could.

Clough, the commissary, says he brought Peck into this city, and that he was completely prostrated by exhaustion, &c., &c., and this is the excuse offered for all the officers. Let others make comments. I can only say d—.

All the men I have talked with condemn the conduct of Gen. Tyler. That the battle was lost through the want of generalship is very clear. At three o'clock the battle was believed to be won, and our whole troops were drawn up in line. Gen. McDowell passed along with the colors, and was cheered by the army, and all rejoiced over a victory. It was at this time the despatch was sent which caused the New York papers to announce a victory; orders were then given to "advance and take the rebels prisoners" when the fatal fire was made from the masked batteries and concealed infantry. Our troops were taken by surprise; they had been on their feet from one o'clock in the morning without food, and for several hours without water, in an oppressive hot day, and had fought for eight hours, marching some four miles in double quick time, which is very exhausting, and the change so suddenly from exertion to victory to a prospect of defeat, completely demoralized them—but they had a reserve of 5,000 fresh men would have gained us the victory. The whistle of the railroad and the appearance of fresh troops to aid the rebels, tended further to dispirit our troops, and when the order was given to retreat, it was a regular stampede, "devil take the hindmost." Our Wisconsin regiment was one of the latest to leave the ground; but when they did leave, they made good time. They fired the last volley that was fired, and then broke like quarter horses. All the captains are in camp or home except Langworthy and Ely.

On the 23d, the correspondent visited the camp of the second regiment at Arlington Heights, in company with Gov. Randall, George B. Smith, E. May, E. M. Randall and Henry Toten. He took full minutes of the losses sustained by the different companies, either in killed, wounded or missing, but lost a portion, the memorandum of the Janesville company being among the lost papers. While in camp, the regiment was visited by President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and Gen. Sherman, who rode up in an open carriage. The President made a speech to the regiment, and the correspondent then narrates the following incident:

"Abraham, we will give you the men, do give us better officers," said Lieut. McLane, of the Janesville company. "We are ready to fight, but for God's sake give us officers who know something to command us," said Capt. Dave McKee, and the men gave a unanimous cheer. Lincolen hesitated, and said, "here is your general," pointing to

Sherman, "and if your officers do not suit you, make your wants known to him." The horses, at the cheer that these remarks elicited, got restive, but Secretary Seward rode and said, "The Wisconsin regiment did nobly in the late fight, and so well is the President pleased with their gallantry that he has to-day accepted the 7th and 8th regiments from your state."

Gov. Randall and George B. Smith also addressed the regiment.

Dr. Lewis, the surgeon of the regiment, was reported taken prisoner. He got away twice, but stopped to take care of the wounded, and was again taken. His assistants, Drs. Russell and Arndt, were safe.

The following was the report of the roll call on the morning of the 23d:

Co. A.—Present, 78; Missing, 24.

Co. B.—Present, 80; missing, 6; wounded, 4.

Co. C.—Present, 83; died, wounded and missing, 16.

Co. D.—Present, 91; wounded and missing, 19.

Co. E.—Present, 80; missing, 13.

Co. F.—Present, 73; missing, 29.

Co. G.—Present, 75; missing, 18.

Co. H.—Present, 87; missing, 11; wounded, 8.

Co. I.—Present, 70; missing, 29.

Co. K.—Present, 63; missing, 32; wounded, 6.

With a report that many are at Alexandria.

Subsequent reports have reduced the number of missing, though up to this time, (the 29th) the exact loss is not known, or, if known, not reported. We think the figures as to Company "D," (the Janesville Company) must be incorrect, as they give 110 members to the company.

Wednesday, the 24th, "Outsider" resumed his writing, and we annex a large portion of his letter:

Yesterday morning 20,000 men could have taken and burned the city of Washington. There is no doubt of it, and the large number of soldiers now here, and hereabouts, instead of preventing such a result, would have aided by their flight, to have accelerated it. Never was a more utterly demoralized army than the fugitives of the battle of last Sunday; and now, after listening to all the stories, officers and men, there is but one conclusion I can arrive at, and that is, that the Generals commanding, were utterly unfit for their places. Gen. Tyler is an imbecile. If he ever goes into the field again, and comes in reach of the bullets of one of our troops, he will surely die, and those of his own state, Connecticut, will be first in at the death. McDowell is but little better than Tyler. The following is from the Evening Star of this city, Thursday evening, July 23, 1861:

"Col. Heintzelman moved with 5,000 men to the left of the road, as a feint to draw the enemy to that point. Col. Hunter, with his division, 5,000 more, moved to the right. The center column of 30,000 men was to commence the conflict on the road to Manassas Junction. General McDowell started an hour after from Centerville in a carriage, with Dr. Armsby, of Albany, Henry Arms, Gen. McDowell's father-in-law, and Caleb Lyon of Lyonside."

This will probably explain why it was, to use the language of the Star, "His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended." It is notorious to all who were in the battle, that aids were riding over the field in every direction, inquiring, "Where is Gen. McDowell?"

Where is Gen. McDowell? Was he in attendance on his father-in-law and friends? Verily, it looks as though he was going on a dress parade, to read the above account, and the whole movements of the day show clearly that such was to them the whole battle. Toady newspapers may say "the Generals were exhausted by fatigue," riding in carriages to the field, with provisions, wine and brandy in plenty, and servants at their call; but the soldier who goes four or five miles at double quick time, and without food or drink sustains a fight of eight hours against superior numbers, under cover of masked batteries, and is then "ordered to retreat to Washington," by the road 28 miles, and when he gets there 12 or 15 hours after, and is not food for more than 36 hours, and is met by Gen. Tyler, "or any other man," and in brutal language, is accosted with, "You coward, why are you not in camp?" as I heard Gen. Tyler do at Wadsworth's, will, when opportunity offers, repay such wanton insults, and hence I say Gen. Tyler will come out of no more actions alive, unless he keeps out of the reach of the bullets of his own men. I send you another extract from this same Evening Star, purporting to give a list of the regiments engaged in the action:

"The following regiments were engaged in the fight—First, Second and Third Connecticut Regiments; one Regiment of Regulars, composed of Second, Third and Eighth Companies; 250 Marines; Eighth and Fourteenth New York Militia; First and Second Rhode Island; Seventy-first New York; Second New Hampshire; Fifth Massachusetts; Sixth Michigan; Eleventh and Thirty-eighth New York; Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Maine Regiments; 19; privates, 70. The city already feels stronger than it has since Sunday.

Large numbers of heavy boat howitzers, with immense shell guns, have been recently mounted around Alexandria. Over one hundred trained seamen have been detailed to work them. Several vessels are busily engaged in transporting heavy timber for fortifications along the heights above Alexandria, as well as shot, shell, &c.

The Baltimore came last night from Martins Point. Everything was quiet and no signs of batteries could be seen.

Tribune's Dispatch.—It has been ascertained that some 200 are yet missing from the Minnesota regiment. There are known to be killed and wounded as follows: killed—commissioned officers, 2; non-commissioned, 5; privates, 5. Wounded—commissioned officers, 6; non-commissioned officers, 19; privates, 70. The city already feels stronger than it has since Sunday.

A resolution will be offered to the house to-morrow, requesting the President to propose the exchange of Messrs. Burnett and Vallandigham for the Hon. Alfred Ely, now a prisoner at Manassas, and may be voted down, on the ground of the improbability that the rebels will give up one of our men in return for two whom they have already.

Intelligence has just been received here by the government that a pretty large force of rebels had again been concentrated at Winchester and vicinity under the command of both Generals Lee and Johnston, and considerable apprehension is entertained that an attack will be made on our force at Harper's Ferry by the rebels.

Washington, July 27.—During the present session the house called upon the President to communicate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence with foreign powers, relative to maritime rights, and also copies of all correspondence respecting the existing insurrection.

The President respectfully declines to furnish the information from motives of public policy.

The Secretary of War has no information as to the employment of Indians and Negroes in a military capacity by the so-called confederacy, and has so advised the house in response to their resolution upon that subject.

House.—The house passed the senate bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to pay for the transportation and delivery of arms to the loyal citizens in the rebellious states, and the organization of such persons, for their protection against insurrection and domestic violence.

On motion of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate a letter of Joseph Holt to the President on the 18th of February, in response to a resolution of the house, requesting the reason for assembling U. S. troops at the seat of government.

The house then went into committee of

whole on the direct tax bill.

Duquesne, July 26.

The democratic state convention, of Iowa, met at this city on the 25th inst., and nominated Hon. Charles Mason for governor, and Hon. Maturin L. Fisher for lieutenant governor.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the "Irrepressible Conflict" to have been the cause of war, but censuring the south nevertheless for resorting to arms to redress grievances and opposing secession as a practical heresy; also censuring the President for assuming and exercising arbitrary power, but pledging the support of the democrats of Iowa to the government in the exercise of its legitimate functions in a constitutional manner, and favoring a national convention to settle pending difficulties.

Philadelphia, July 27.

A card from James E. Harvey, minister to Portugal, appears in the North American, denying in *loto* the charges against him, and demanding an investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Washington, July 27.

A large force of troops is now actively engaged in putting the Heights of Arling-

ton, and other positions on the south bank of the Potomac, in a complete state of defense. Forests are being cut down to perfect the range of guns from the intrenchments, additional breastworks are being thrown up, and everything that can add to the security of the position is being done.

The federal troops are now completely reorganized and ready for any attack that may be made.

The confederate cavalry captured this morning, two officers of the regular army and a lady, who were riding out for pleasure, near the Chain Bridge.

Confederate scouts have been seen near Edward's Ferry on the Potomac, north of here, sounding the river.

It is rumored that the rebels intend invading Maryland.

Gen. Banks is at Harper's Ferry. He is being rapidly reinforced.

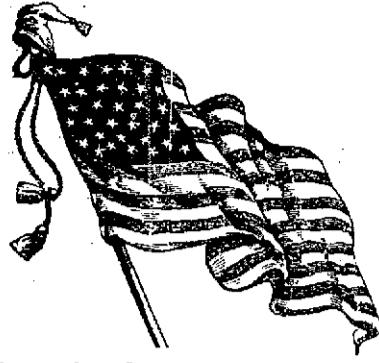
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The Milwaukee Wisconsin of Saturday afternoon has a long report from its correspondent "Outsider," of the defeat at Bull's Run and the condition of the Wisconsin 2d regiment after the battle. According to this report the regiment was actively and honorably engaged in the conflict, until the fight commenced. The first letter of "Outsider" is dated the 22d. We make such extracts from this and subsequent ones as we have room for:

All accounts agree that the Wisconsin men stood up to the task well, fought as we had a right to expect they would, and never flinched while ordered to advance or remain stationary; but they must have been panic stricken after the retreat had commenced, as the officers, Capt. Colwell, Col. Peck and Col. Coon were in this city before 9 o'clock this morning. Capt. Bouch, Strong and McKee are also said to be in this city, and if so, must have gone here in the forenoon, as none have been permitted to cross the river since noon, civilians or others, except to convey prisoners or transmit intelligence.

Our officers are in Washington instead of staying across the river and looking after the men is proof to me that it was with them "devil take the hindmost," and the subscriber has done some in the way of blessing over the lot, I am sorry to say. During the morning soldiers came crowding across the river, all of whom said they had been in the fight. I questioned hundred and got as many versions. I asked Capt. Colwell, who breakfasted with me, and who with Lieut. Hatch, came into the city on horseback, having, as they say, caught secession horses, where our men were? Did not know! He stayed in the fight until he was the senior officer and then left. Hatch was wounded in one arm and leg slightly; but sufficiently to disable him for the present, and Capt. Colwell says he came here to deliver him to his parents, who reside here. Soon after saw Col. Peck who had got here via Alexandria; he knew nothing of the whereabouts of his men. Hunted around for others; met Hanchett, who was terribly excited, and about 11 o'clock found Major McDonald. "What the devil are you doing here?" was his salutation, for not having found a soldier of our regiment, I had got past having any sort of news for the officers who were here and abandoned their men.

The major handed me a paper, saying, "there is why I am here." I append a copy:

"July 22, 1861.
Pass Major McDonald with our sick men.
Wm. R. BREWSTER,
Major 28th regiment." My next question was: Where are our boys? Four hundred of them are just across from Georgetown, at Fort Corcoran, where all are ordered, was the reply. The major got something to eat and went back across the river to camp. Henry Totten, who had been waiting with me for three days past for Gov. Randall to visit the men, could not restrain himself, but went with Major McDonald at the risk of being arrested as a spy, using a pass of one representative, and passing himself off as that gentleman. This afternoon about 6 o'clock McDonald was again sent over with wounded prisoners.

I attempted to get across the river this forenoon and again this afternoon. Senator Doolittle applied in person for a pass and was refused. Gov. Randall arrived here this evening, and will go over in the morning, and I will accompany him, when I shall be able to give further particulars. All day I looked for soldiers of our Wisconsin regiment, but could find none—Hundreds I questioned, saw them in the fight and said they were badly cut up. On my way down town at 7 o'clock I saw, I thought, two men I recognized, and taking hold of the arm of one, asked him if he was not from Wisconsin. "Yes," he replied, with animation, "I belong to the second regiment, and want to find it." When did you come here? I asked. "I have just crossed the Long Bridge," was replied, and I learned subsequently that there were no accommodations across the river for the multitude of soldiers that gathered there, those who came to the Long Bridge were permitted to cross, as the rain soaked every.

On further inquiry I found ten in all who had been nearly two days without food. I took them down to my hotel where Major McDonald was going before re-crossing, and gave them their supper. McDonald as well as the men, were completely fagged out, and while waiting for supper, and during conversation, fell asleep in their chairs, do the best they could.

Clough, the commissary, says he brought Peck into this city, and that he was completely prostrated by exhaustion, &c., &c., and this is the excuse offered for all the officers. Let others make comments. I can only say d—.

All the men I have talked with condemn the conduct of Gen. Tyler. That the battle was lost through the want of generalship is very clear. At three o'clock the battle was believed to be won, and our whole troops were drawn up in line. Gen. McDowell started and the rebels fled, and then the 13th and 20th New York, First and Second Rhode Island; Seventy-first New York; Second New Hampshire, Fifth Massachusetts; First Minnesota; First Michigan; Eleventh and Thirty-eighth New York; Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Maine Regiments, and Second Vermont, besides several batteries.

You will see that the N. Y. 69th, 13th,

and Wisconsin 2d, who were in the same brigade, are omitted entirely, and no Ohio regiment is named.

Of course merit goes for nothing here—money for everything.—

You can have first rates notices by paying for them. Whether our regiment is mentioned in the New York papers I do not know, as I have not seen them.

The following regiments were engaged in the fight—First, Second and Third Connecticut Regiments; One Regiment of Regulars, composed of Second, Third and Eighth Companies; 250 Minutemen; Eight and Fourteenth New York Militia; First and Second Rhode Island; Seventy-first New York; Second New Hampshire, Fifth Massachusetts; First Minnesota; First Michigan; Eleventh and Thirty-eighth New York; Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Maine Regiments, and Second Vermont, besides several batteries.

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Yesterday Rufus King was made Brigadier General, and now I trust some attention will be paid to Wisconsin.

Of the thousands of soldiers lounging about this city, there cannot at any time be found five from the Wisconsin regiment. The whistle of the railroad and the appearance of fresh troops to aid the rebels tended further to dispirit our troops, and when the order was given to retreat, it was a regular stampede, "devil take the hindmost!" Our Wisconsin regiment was one of the latest to leave the ground; but when they did leave, they made good time. They fired the last volley that was fired, and then broke like quarter horses. All the captains are in camp or here except Langworthy and Ely.

On the 23d, the correspondent visited the camp of the second regiment at Arlington Heights, in company with Gov. Randall, George B. Smith, E. May, E. M. Randall and Henry Totten. He took full minutes of the losses sustained by the different companies, either in killed, wounded or missing, but lost a portion, the memorandum of the Janesville company being among the lost papers. While in camp, the regiment was visited by President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and Gen. Sherman, who rode up in an open carriage. The President made a speech to the regiment, and the correspondent then narrates the following incident:

"Abraham, we will give you the men, do give us better officers," said Lieut. McLane, of the Janesville company. "We are ready to fight, but for God's sake give us officers who know something to command us," said Capt. Dave McKe, and the men gave a unanimous cheer. Lincoln hesitated, and said, "here is your general," pointing to

Sherman, "and if your officers do not suit you, make your wants known to him." The horses, at the cheer that these remarks elicited, got restive, but Secretary Seward arose and said: "The Wisconsin regiment did nobly in the late fight, and so well is the President pleased with their gallantry that he has to-day accepted the 7th and 8th regiments from your state."

Gov. Randall and George B. Smith also addressed the regiment.

Dr. Lewis, the surgeon of the regiment, was reported taken prisoner. He got away twice, but stopped to take care of the wounded, and was again taken. His assistants, Drs. Russell and Arndt, were safe.

The following was the report of the roll call on the morning of the 23d:

Co. A.—Present, 78; Missing, 24.
Co. B.—Present, 80; missing, 6; wounded, 4.

Co. C.—Present, 83; died, wounded and missing, 16.
Co. D.—Present, 91; wounded and missing, 19.

Co. E.—Present, 80; missing, 13.
Co. F.—Present, 78; missing, 29.
Co. G.—Present, 75; missing, 18.
Co. H.—Present, 87; missing, 11; wounded, 8.

Co. I.—Present, 70; missing, 29.
Co. K.—Present, 65; missing, 32; wounded, 6.

With a report that many are at Alexandria.

Subsequent reports have reduced the number of missing, though up to this time, (the 29th) the exact loss is not known, or, if known, not reported. We think the figures as to Company "D," (the Janesville Company) must be incorrect, as they give 110 members to the company.

Yesterday morning 20,000 men could have been lost and burned the city of Washington. There is no doubt of it, and the large number of soldiers now here, and hereabouts, instead of preventing such a result, would have aided by their flight, to have accelerated it. Never was a more utterly demoralized soldiery than the fugitives of the battle of last Sunday; and now, after listening to all the stories, officers and men, there is but one conclusion we can arrive at, and that is, that the Generals commanding, were utterly unfit for their places. Gen. Tyler is an imbecile. If he ever goes into the field again, and comes in reach of the bullets of one of our troops, he will surely die, and those of his own state, Connecticut, will be first in at the death. McDowell is but little better than Tyler. The following is from the Evening Star of this city, Thursday evening, July 23, 1861:

"Col. Heintzelman moved with 5,000 men to the left of the road, as a feint to draw the enemy to that point. Col. Hunter, with his division, 5,000 more, moved to the right. The center column of 30,000 men was to commence the conflict on the road to Manassas Junction. General McDowell started an hour after from Centerville in a carriage, with Dr. Arnstey, of Albany, Henry Barnes, Gen. McDowell's father-in-law, and Caleb Lyon of Lyonside."

This will probably explain why it was, to use the language of the Star, "His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended." It is notorious to all who were in the battle, that aids were riding over the field in every direction, inquiring, "Where is Gen. McDowell?"

Where is Gen. McDowell? Was he in attendance on his father-in-law and friends? Verily, it looks as though he was going on a dress parade, to read the above account, and the whole movements of the day show clearly that such was to them the whole bat-

tle. Toady newspapers may say, "The Generals were exhausted by fatigue," riding in carriages to the field, with provisions, wine and bread, and plenty in hand, and servants at their call; but the soldier who goes four or five miles at double quick time, and without food or drink sustains a fight of eight hours against superior numbers, under cover of masked batteries, and is then ordered to retreat to Washington, by the road 28 miles, and when he gets there 12 or 15 hours after, and no food for more than 38 hours, and is met by Gen. Tyler, "or any other man," and in brutal language, is accosted with, "You coward, why are you not in camp?" as I heard Gen. Tyler do at Wilmot's will, when opportunity offers, repay such wanton insults, and hence I say Gen. Tyler will come out of no more actions alive, unless he keeps out of the reach of the bullets of his own men. I send you an other extract from this same Evening Star, purporting to give a list of the regiments engaged in the action:

"The following regiments were engaged in the fight—First, Second and Third Connecticut Regiments; One Regiment of Regulars, composed of Second, Third and Eighth Companies; 250 Minutemen; Eight and Fourteenth New York Militia; First and Second Rhode Island; Seventy-first New York; Second New Hampshire, Fifth Massachusetts; First Minnesota; First Michigan; Eleventh and Thirty-eighth New York; Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Maine Regiments, and Second Vermont, besides several batteries."

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 1st, 1861:
 Chicago, through, Arrive. Close. Depart. 7:10 A.M.
 " " 12:01 P.M. \$300 P.M.
 Milwaukee and way, 12:00 P.M. 12:00 P.M.
 " " 2:50 P.M. 6:30 A.M. 7:30 A.M.
 Madison & Prairie du Chien, 3:25 P.M. 10:30 A.M. 11:00 A.M.
 Milwaukee, 4:00 P.M. 8:10 A.M. 9:00 A.M.
 Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvester departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P.M.
 Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 8 A.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

The Battle of Bull's Run.

The following letters were written for the information of friends, by a member of the Janesville Volunteers, and not for publication. We are, however, permitted to publish them to satisfy the public anxiety for all the news that can be procured in relation to the Second Wisconsin regiment, which suffered quite severely in this battle. We hope the missing from the regiment may return, but the probabilities are that many of them never will. Our readers who have read the letters of Corporal Hamilton in our paper, will especially regret to learn that his name is among those placed on the list of those who have not been heard from.

FOR CORCORAN, Va.,
 July 23d, 1861.

DEAR FATHER.—We have at last had the long looked for fight. On Thursday, the 18th, our boys had a little fight at Bull's Run. The contest was unequal, and the enemy fell back towards Manassas Junction. On Sunday last, our boys came up to a fort of masked batteries. The fight commenced about six in the morning, and lasted till five in the evening. Our men fought with the greatest bravery, and without a leader. The soldiers say that at the commencement of the fight, the officer in command ran away, and was not seen again in the battle field.

All allow that it has been one of the hardest battles ever fought on this continent. The celebrated Sherman's battery was taken by the rebels, and retaken at the point of the bayonet. Our boys took a battery of six guns, but were afterwards compelled to retreat. At six o'clock, our troops were so badly cut up that the order was given for a general retreat; and a large portion of the federal army broke and ran for their lives, hotly pursued by the rebels. We lost a great many men in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and about one hundred wagons loaded with provisions.

The battle was fought about 25 miles from here. All night on the 21st, and all day Monday, the 22d, our boys came staggering along, and even to-day, the 23d, some of them have just arrived. Many of our company have come in wounded, and some of them were left dead or wounded on the battle field. None of the officers were killed, and but one wounded slightly in the arm.

The President, Mr. Seward, Gov. Randall, Gen. Sherman and G. B. Smith, of Wisconsin, were all here a little while ago, and all made speeches to us. Lieut. McLain told the President that we had brave men, but no officers. The President said we should have officers before we went into another fight.

Gen. Tyler has been arrested for making the attack on Bull's Run without orders. When the first division were retreating, and the rebels were following in hot pursuit with their cannon, killing and wounding many of our men while running for their lives, the second division came upon the rebels, forcing them to retire, with much loss, to Manassas Junction, two miles south, where they will make another stand.

It rained all night, and many thousands were obliged to lay out in it. We are all in good cheer.

CAMP PECK, July 24, 1861.

I have just written over two sheets of paper to you, but on receiving a letter from you, I thought I would write a little more, as the excitement here has somewhat abated. This afternoon, all that feel well enough are out to work building a brush fence around our camp. I think by the appearance of things the enemy are advancing on Washington. The man that went up in the balloon this morning, went southeast out of sight. He threw out several messages, but they were sealed, and directed to General Scott. Sergeant Sanders just came in and said the enemy were within twelve miles of here.

We can hear cannon roaring now, and have for several hours. One of our Captains has just returned from Vienna where they are fighting.

I think from what I have heard, we have thirty thousand troops between here and the rebels.

They (the rebels) are being reinforced all the time. The next battle will tell, as we will be about equal in numbers, but they will have to make the attack.

In retreating from Bull's Run many of our boys threw away their guns and knapsacks. I had the measles, and was not well enough to be in the battle, but was left with one hundred others to take care of the camp.

One regiment is going home this afternoon. They are called cowards by all who stay. There are many others whose time is up, but they say they will stay till old Jeff is dead, and they have a piece of him. Good grit, don't you think so?

If I live I am bound to have a lock of his hair. I am quite smart, and think I shall come out all right.

The enemy are fierce, and are quite sure they will whip us out, and I confess it looks as though it was going to be a hard struggle.

Wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, and everything looks poor. I have not time now to give you a description of the country, but when the war excitement quiets down a little, I will give you a plain account of it.

We are two miles from Washington, and within five rods of a fort. We are building a brush fence around our camp. I have the rheumatism, and have been excused. Many of our boys have bullet holes through their clothes and caps, and yet were not hurt. We are a hard looking set, all covered with dirt, as we have to lay in the mud. We

have had hard work to get anything to eat, but we get plenty to-day.

JULY, 25th.

This morning we find that thirteen of our men are missing: Corporals J. Hamilton and Sackett, Chas. Brown, S. McElroy, McIntyre, Jason Brown, Perry, O. Wilcox and five others. We are the only regiment, so far as I can learn, but what had some of its commissioned officers killed. We have one wounded in his arm. One of our boys, after receiving a ball through the knee, got down on the other and fired over twenty times, and then retreated twenty-five miles.

We have lost out of our regiment about 200 men—a very small loss compared with some other regiments. The rebels came out and formed a line of battle with their backs towards our brigades, had the stars and stripes flying, and all supposed they were federal troops. One general told the boys not to kill their own men, and so they did not fire. All at once the rebel captain gave orders to about face, and they then fired on our men and killed many of them. The Zouaves then pitched into them and cut them down. As soon as the rebels fired they raised the secession flag. Lee shot it down. The rebels caught it up and ran. Our boys chased them until they ran into a masked battery, when they were forced to retreat.

One of our captains has a young negro slave who ran out of the rebel fort and came to him. The young darkey reports that the rebels have two regiments of slaves, but they had to be kept inside the fort to prevent their running away. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels came out with seven hundred cavalry, mostly black horses.

REBEL INFORMATION.—Percy Walker, rebel secretary of war, has urged southern newspaper correspondents and editors to bear from the publication "of such intelligence as might be detrimental to the great cause," and adds: "You are aware of the great amount of valuable information obtained by us through the medium of the enterprising journals of the north, and we may derive profit from their example by unsubmitting and judicious reserve in communications for the southern journals."

A CONFEDERATE FLAG.—We have before us a small confederate flag which was picked up by one of our soldiers on the field of "Falling Waters" and sent to Mr. Wheeler of the Sentinel. Mr. Draper requested it for the historical society, and it has been promptly sent to him. It has ten white calico stars on a blue calico ground, and the rest of it is made up of three broad faint colored red, white and red bars. The most unprejudiced would say upon seeing it that the work is abominable and the style poor.

—*Madison Patriot.*

The western Virginia correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette reports the following specimen of orthography, as having been discovered in a rebel soldier's letter:

The writer, a soldier in a Georgia regiment, I believe "spelt according to sound most literally." For example, he wanted to tell the young lady to whom he was writing, that he "would fight the accursed Yankees so long as God Almighty gave him breath." When he came to "God Almighty," he appears to have been puzzled.

Finally he made a desperate dash, and wrote it down thus: G-o-d, God, d-i-e, die, Goddie, m-i, mi, t-y, ty, Goddie Mity!

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Finally he made a desperate dash, and wrote it down thus: G-o-d, God, d-i-e, die, Goddie, m-i, mi, t-y, ty, Goddie Mity!

—*Madison Patriot.*

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INSURANCE.
HARTFORD
 FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 May 1, 1860.

Cash on hand in bank..... \$38,335.11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in
course of transit..... 62,600.00
Total on hand..... 100,935.11

Bill receivable for loans amply secured..... 70,825.50

Real estate unencumbered, (less value)..... 15,000.00

Business hand stock in hand, and in
course of transit..... 2,000.00

2,000.00 " New York, " 200.00
900.00 " Boston, " 107,565.00
400.00 " St. Louis, " 40,300.00
300.00 " Railroad and
other stocks, " 15,750.00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., " 34,500.00
State stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio,
Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cent., " 60,025.00
20 shares State Bank Wisconsin, " 9,140.00

Total Assets..... 306,754.50

Total Liabilities..... 64,647.72

Insurance against loss or damage by fire, Dwell-
ings, Manufactures, and most other kinds of property,
can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms
as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders
will admit.

The above is the oldest company doing business in
this state, and with peculiar property has been denomi-
nated "The Old Hartford." As an indemnity to the
insured, it renews every year a million of assets, well
invested, and in holding its own, it is a guarantee to the
public for liberal patronage, we might offer its history
of success in business, and honorable dealing with its
partners, for over half a century, as ample sufficient for
its purpose.

Policy issued without delay by
myself.

W. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

ETNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181.72,

and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Com-
pany in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from
the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA

during the past five years:

In Ohio..... \$31,520.00 Michigan..... \$15,000.00

Wisconsin..... 106,855.00 Indiana..... 110,855.00

Kentucky..... 104,639.00 Illinois..... 143,327.41

Penns., 32,400.00 Tennessee..... 97,619.40

Iowa & Minn., 32,300.00 Georgia & N. C., 29,946.90

Tenn. & Ala., 31,531.42 Ark. & La., 23,946.90

Mississippi and Alabama, 36,412.18.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and
experience.

Special attention given to insurance for terms of 1 to
4 years of

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The full service long and successfully tried, and the
most reliable, the Etna Insurance Company passes
in the best light, and is the only company ready
to insure and understand their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable
insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of
property holders to sustain loss then much lessens.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns through-
out the state. Policies issued without delay, by any of
the duly authorized agents of the company.

W. H. COLLINS, Agent.

Fire, Life and Marine.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$380,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$314,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$286,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$209,387

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

Brocklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$198,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$460,000

"The above are First Class, justly popular, and prompt
in paying claims. They invite investigation into the
most important and solid business entirely upon their
merit, and in the selection of solvency and character
and honorable dealing, they have but few equals, and no
superior. They are founded upon the very best securities
in the world, first class bonds and mortgages upon
property, and the best funds available. They have not
had, for the past ten years, depreciated below par,
and are every way more reliable and permanent than
railroad, bank, and other stocks, which are subject to
the fluctuations of the market, and are liable to become
valueless, if not entirely so. And while there are
Companies entering the field of competition, well calcu-
lated to succeed, by purchasing partial and one-sided
interests, the above named Companies always have and
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INSURANCE.
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1860.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in bank, \$35,538 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in
course of transmission, 62,690 00
Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00
Cash receivable for loans, sum of 1,000 00
Real estate, unimproved, cash value, 260,332 00
2000 shares bank stock in Hartford, mkt'g value, 260,332 00
2500 shares New York, " 200,000 00
400 " St. Louis, " 107,500 00
400 " " " railroad and
other stock, " 40,500 00
Marine, 1000 pounds 6 per cent., " 60,000 00
State stocks, 1000 shares, " 56,500 00
Michigan, Missouri, 6 per cent., " 56,500 00
20 shares State Bank Wisconsin, " 2,100 00

Total Assets. \$365,754 53
Total Liabilities. 64,647 72

Insurance against loss or damage by fire, on Dwelling, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Factories, &c., and all property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

There is no other company doing business in this state, and with peculiar property has been denominated "The Old Hartford." An indemnity to the insured, it refers to a solid million of assets well invested, and the company has been selected by the public for liberal patronage and mutual confidence, of success in business and honorable dealing with its patrons, for over half a century, as ample sufficient for its existence.

Policies issued without delay by

H. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

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Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital, \$1,000,000,
Absolutes and Unimpeded.

Net Surplus of \$942,181 72,
and the prestige of 40 years' successful experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA

during the past five years:

In Ohio, \$31,530 82; Michigan, \$15,053 81; Wisconsin, 106,855 07; Indiana, 146,038 00; Kentucky, 204,929 40; Illinois, 449,327 41; Massachusetts, 334,615 04; Tennessee, 97,549 41; Iowa & Minn., 181,315 00; New York, 200,577 77; Penn. & Va., 31,653 82; Oregon, 23,940 00; Mississippi and Alabama, \$32,412 18.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair rates.

Special attention given to Insurance for terms of 1 to 5 years, of

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The following have been successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Etna Insurance Company, passes in its favor, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understand their best interests.

During "stranger times" the necessity for reliable property holders to sustain loss being much lessened.

Advances in all the principal cities and towns throughout the state. Policies issued at no extra delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the company.

Business attended to with despatch and fidelity.

H. W. COLLINS, Agent.

Fire, Life and Marine.

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Park Fire Insurance Company,
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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$286,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, L. L.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$299,457

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, L. L.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$195,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,
Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$460,000

THE above are First Class, justly popular, and

paying companies. They have investigation into

their condition and solicit business entirely upon the

real merits. In point of soundness and reliability

and moral dealing, they have but few equals, and no

superior. Their business is conducted on the

first class basis and management is

proper in New York and Brooklyn—securities

which have not, for the past ten years, depreciated below par,

and the fluctuations of the market, and losses sustained

by railroad, bank, and other stocks, which are in

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